विवरण

(आंकड़े टन में)

राज्य	जुलाई, 1991	अगस्त 1991
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	46440	46440
असम	19541	19541
बिहार	39297	39297
गुजरात	60887	61277
हरियाणा	12397	12397
हिमाचल प्रदेश	3071	3071
जम्मू और काश्मीर	5061	5061
कर्नाटक	35638	35638
केरल	21529	21529
मध्य प्रदेश	29504	29504
महाराष्ट्र	122058	122058
मणिपुर	1508	1508
मेघालय	1246	1246
मिजोरम	345	345
नागालैंड	762	762
उड़ीसा	12671	12671
पंजाब	27258	27258
राजस्थान	21118	21118
सिक्किम	384	384
तमिलनाडु	53464	53464
त्रिपुरा	1436	1436
उत्तर प्रदेश	76441	76441
पश्चिम बंगाल	57410	57410
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	312	312
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	679	679
चंडीगढ	1697	1697
दादर और नागर हवेली	312	312
दिल्ली	18779	18779
गोवा	2337	2337
पांडेचेरी	1068	1068
लक्षद्वीप	71	71
दमन और द्वीयू	239	239
योग :	674960	675350

Coal supply to industrial units

@@@1050-C. SHRI CHHOTUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that coal supply to industrial units in Gujarat is not received as per quality and quantity specifications shown in the Railway receipt; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to stop this type of shortage in weight of coal supplied to industrial units in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Coal companies sell coal on FOR colliery basis. Bills are prepared as per recorded weight and the declared grade at the colliery. After the coal is handed over to the Railways, it is not possible for the coal companies to bear any responsibility for loss of coal in transit.

Railways have taken a number of steps to prevent loss of coal during rail transit. Some important steps are as follows:

(1) As far as possible, Railway Protection Force personnel are dep-

@@ ©Previously UnStarred Question No. 1548 transferred from 12th September, 1991.